The McKinley Collection: Another Hidden Tradition Conserved
From Bell Beach, Northumberland County,
New Brunswick.

by

Christopher J. Maxwell

1977

The McKinlay Collection: Another Middlesex Tradition Component from Red Bank, Northumberland County, New Brunswick.

by

Christopher J. Turnbull

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Abstract

This research on the McKinlay Collection is a part of a long term inquiry into Maritime Prehistory prompted by the discoveries at the Augustine Mound National Historic Site, Red Bank, Northumberland County, New Brunswick. Since the two collections share many similarities, the presence of these materials in close proximity to each other re-enforces the participation of Maritime peoples in a pan-Eastern North American burial tradition. It adds more substance to the implications from the Augustine Mound: the long distance contacts, the importation of "exotic" material, and the importance of this burial complex in the local cultural milieu of the Maritime Provinces.

Acknowledgments

In undertaking this research the attentiveness of Dr. James V. Wright, Archaeological Survey of Canada, Canadian Museum of Civilization, to various cultural manifestations in Eastern North America is to be greatly appreciated. While examining the collections of the British Museum he noticed this odd looking collection of artifacts from Red Bank, New Brunswick. His initial rediscovery of this little piece our expatriated patrimony has added immeasureably to New Brunswick's heritage. Mr. Jonathan King, Assistant Keeper, Museum of Mankind, London, must also be thanked for his assistance and coöperation in allowing me access to the collections. Assistance for undertaking the trip to the United Kingdom was forth coming from my Department (then Historical

Resources Administration), Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and Parks Canada. While I am responsible for most of the photographs, the gorgets were photographed by the Museum of Mankind. It is always a pleasure to write reports with maps and illustrations by Angel Gomez-Miguelañez. I also wish to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Robert Morgan, College of Cape Breton, members of the McKinlay family, Sidney, Nova Scotia, and Louise Hale for reading a draft of this report. Furthermore, I would like to acknowledge the assistance and enthusiasm of Patricia Allen in putting together this report and for all her work on New Brunswick's prehistory.

The fact that the McKinlay Collection has lain, so well cared for, in the Museum of Mankind, London, since 1909, is remarkable; new discoveries are, it seems, sometimes rediscoveries. But it certainly re-enforces any plea for proper curation of artifacts and documentation amongst our newer institutions.

Introduction

It is truly amazing what has been found before us and it is even more amazing what museums have tucked away in their collections. When Dr. James Wright examined the Squire and Davis collection of Woodland Ohio material in the British Museum of Mankind, London, late in the winter of 1978-1979, he inadvertently extended a fascinating chapter of New Brunswick prehistory. Surprisingly he came across another collection of early burial Woodland material from a Canadian source. Even more intriquing the collection came from Red Bank, Northumberland County, New Brunswick where recent discoveries (Turnbull 1976, 1980) indicated another major site of the same period and cultural affiliation. The collection had been purchased by the British Museum in 1909 from a Mr. G. Paton, Catford, Southeast London, for a never to be disclosed sum of money.

At first, it seemed that the collection should be a part of the Augustine Mound National Historic Site. The catalogue descriptions of the material from the Museum of Mankind were very definite about coming from a burial site in Red Bank. In addition, the central section of the Augustine Mound had been disturbed at some distant time; parts of the central area, untouched by the 1972 openings, had contained only scattered fragments of copper beads and other artifacts. No discernible remains were found upon excavation, all suggesting an earlier exhumation. The collection inventories were so similar: both had blocked-end tubular pipes, bifaces, stemmed points, copper beads, gorgets, scrapers, and fragments of a pottery vessel. Upon personal examination of the collection and the documentation, there is, however, no possible direct connection between the two sites. While it seemed implausible to credit two Middlesex sites in the same small area, it appears to be the case.

4- The McKinlay Collection

The McKinlay Site

There are two documents, which have a number of contradictory points, that directly relate to the collection; one is a letter from James McKinlay, who found the material originally, and the other is a secondary source (see *Appendix A*.2), recorded four years after James' letter was written. These, supplemented with inferences and other sources, affords us with a reasonable understanding of the collection but, unfortunately, only a rough location of the site. In the Museum of Mankind, there is a single document (*Appendix A*.1)—a letter—associated with the purchase but, fortunately, one which explains much about the collection's history. It seems that in 1908, a Mr. James Mckinlay of Sidney, Nova Scotia, sent a package of Indian artifacts to a relative in London, Mr Paton, so that they could be offered for sale to the British Museum. Certainly James had some interest and knowledge of the Indians of North America as indicated in letter to Paton; he was aware of the Great Lake's copper supply and the paucity of Indian objects in the British Museum from Canada. He obviously found the materials himself and, possibly because of his interests, wanted them to be in public care.

Investigations revealed that there was a Mr. James McKinlay in Sidney, Nova Scotia, about the turn of the century and that he was proprietor of the Sidney and North Sidney Mineral Water Works (Anon 1905), still presently owned by his descendants. They indicate that he was taciturn about his affairs; more detail is not likely to turn up. However, they did establish that he owned a spool mill in Richibucto, Kent Co., New Brunswick, and he was probably buried in the family plot in Paisely, Scotland.

A check of the land transactions for Northumberland County during the period about the turn of the century

reveals that a Mr. James McKinley (with an "e") of Richibucto, Kent Co., leased a piece of Indian land (see figure 2a) in Sunny Corner (Parish of Northesk). On 15 June 1898, Lot no. 13, a piece15 acres in size, of the Indiantown (also known as Indian Point) Indian Reserve was leased by a James McKinley from Charles Cloud et al, John Tanas et al (Chief) (both of Southesk), and Angelie Sulian et al (Northesk) for 30 years for the sum of $150 cash and $15/year (Northumberland County 1898:242). It also indicates that James (and his wife Jean) sold the land only two years later to Michael Hogan, Blacksmith of Red Bank (Northumberland County 1900:58-60) for $600. Considering the increase in value, McKinlay must have done some improvements to the lot. The original lease included all buildings, barns, and fences, suggesting that there was some working of the land.

As background to this transaction, for many years both Eel Ground and Red Bank Reserves had been disputing this land in the context of a government that was interested in divesting Indian lands and bringing some order to a very complicated situation (Hamilton 1984a), created by local squabbles and conflicting grants. The lease of the land in 1898 to James McKinley was just another part of this complex history.

A day spent talking to senior citizens of the Sunny Corner area found one who still remembered that a spool mill had been built in Sunny Corner about the turn of the Century; one even remembered being paid a dollar a day for the first time. The mill was located on the site of the property presently owned by Mr. Charles Wilson, which is, with no possible error, the location of James Mckinley's leased land (see figure b). However, one can only assume that it was a very short lived venture. A 1903 directory indicates no spool mills in the area (Anon1903:881) but does list a Hogan (although a Daniel) as a blacksmith for Red Bank.

6- The McKinlay Collection

The area of the Wilson site was the subject of an archaeological investigation in 1975 by the Archaeology Branch (led by Pat Allen) because of some very extensive landscaping that was being carried out by Mr. Wilson with the building of a new house. While no graves were found, much material was collected on the lowest terrace of this extensive site (CfDk2). The site was occupied over a wide range of time but the Late Period was the most intensive. Particularly noteworthy are a series of Meadowood side-notched points (Allen 1982).

In spite of the spelling difference—McKinlay and McKinley—there are too many coincidences not to assume that they are the same person: involvement in a spool mill, connections with Richibucto, known presence of James McKinlay in Red Bank, and the reference in Wallis and Wallis to McKinlay later living in North Sidney. We can then place the man and understand his reason for being in the Red Bank/Sunny Corner locality during the period from 1898-1900. The time of the actual discoveries can be reasonably pin-pointed during these two years and this is the essential detail needed for the story of this collection.

There is a major discrepancy between the two main sources of information as to the actual location of the archaeological site from which the finds came. Wallis also records some information about a burial found by James McKinlay: "About a mile above Red Bank, on a rise on the east side of Southwest River, James McKinley, later a resident of North Sidney, C.B., while digging the foundation for a house, uncovered a grave..." (Wallis and Wallis 1955:259). In 1911, this young anthropologist, Wilson D. Wallis, was beginning his ethnographic work among the Micmac; his primary informant for Red Bank was John P. Tenass, the same "Tanas" who was a part of the lease to James McKinlay in 1898. John P. Tenass, in 1896, was the first elected chief of the Red Bank Micmac

people and is thus was more than likely to have signed the lease (Hamilton 1984b:44). And he certainly would be aware of what was happening in the area during this period if anyone would.

However, James, himself, states that the artifacts "...were found by me when digging a foundation for a house at Red Bank—NW Miramichi, New Brunswick—Canada—near a Reservation of the "MicMac" tribe of Indians" (see *Appendix A*).

The problem is obvious; Wallis indicated that the find was on the (Little) Southwest Miramichi whereas the only involvement we can find for James Mckinlay is on the Northwest Miramichi. This is difficult to sort out. Tenass and Wallis certainly would know what they were talking about. The site could be on the "Southwest" but the Little Southwest does not have a real "east" as it flows east-west whereas the Northwest does as it flows north-south. James says it was *near* an Indian reservation; although the Wilson site was an Indian reservation, even though leased, it was probably during this period that it was ceasing to be one. In fact, no mention is made of the reserve during the lots sale in 1900. About one mile above Red Bank on the Northwest could place the site near McKinlay's lease and about one mile above Red Bank on the Little Southwest, near the Oxbow site. But Wallis's reference might have been mistakenly printed as Southwest and not Northwest, which it could have been as the actual name is the Little Southwest. This is an important local distinction as the other large fork of the Miramichi River is called the Main Southwest. If this happened, the Wilson site or nearby would the best contenders as James McKinlay would be, at least, constructing a building there for his mill. There might even be a house being built on his 15 acres of leased property.

There are no additional clues in the two descriptions about the site location other than McKinlay's reference to it being buried in a sand bank overlooking the river, which would fit both localities equally well. However, the actual circumstances remains a mystery; and therefore so does the exact location of the McKinlay site in the Red Bank/Sunny Corner Locality.

There is much more known about the nature of the site itself, however. The burials were in a pit about two (or 2½) feet in sandy soil. There were definitely two persons found, encased in birch bark. The condition of the skeletal remains was very poor but Wallis does indicates that the grave "...contained two skeletons in sitting posture (supposed by him [McKinlay] to be man and wife). They were encased in a wrapping of birch bark which fell to pieces when touched (Wallis and Wallis 1955:259)". This suggests that the finds were probably in a single burial pit rather in two separate grave lots.

The two sources are remarkably consistent about the burials themselves, and in no way indicate any confusion with the discoveries of the Augustine site. The material to be the missing elements from Augustine would have to have been buried about 2m deep, in sand and gravel, and not overlooking the river. Evidence, then, does demonstrate that there is another site of the same cultural milieu as the Augustine site in the Red Bank region.

The McKinlay collection

On 19 March 1908, James McKinlay sent a package to Mr. G. Paton, some of the contents of which were in turn desposited in the British Museum; but the question now is what was actually found at the grave site? An examination of figure 8 certainly indicates another major

discrepancy between our three sources: McKinlay's letter, Wallis' second hand account, and what lies today in the British Museum. The account of Wallis indicates that "...In the ground were two stone axes, two stone knives, and six arrowheads. No pigment was found in either of these graves. (Wallis and Wallis 1955:259)". Much more was asuredly found than this; even McKinlay's letter indicates more was available to be sold to the museum. However, the paucity of finds mentioned by Wallis might be explicable if it was not known precisely what was removed from the grave at the time of its opening—the second-hand nature of his and John P. Tenass's information.

But from McKinlay's account, it is apparent that not all the collection has found its way to the British Museum. Assuming the arrowheads and spearheads to be the stemmed points, biface, scraper, and miscellaneous categories of this report, there are about thirteen chipped stone tools missing. Included in the McKinlay list are six spearheads, one of which was the spearhead with the crystal inclusion mentioned in the body of his letter. Two ornaments must have also gone astray; McKinlay lists five. But the five celts (tomahawks) and the four blocked-end tubular pipes (Wampum tubes) did make it. It must also be pointed put that, in spite of these lists, not all the material was necessarily sent by McKinlay to Paton in the first place. While we will never know precise contents of the grave, enough has survived in the care of the British Museum that the exciting nature of the discovery is undiminished.

Artifacts Descriptions

Stemmed points: photographs - figure 10; attributes and measurements—figure 2.

Of the four specimens in the collection, two are made of the ubiquitous local white massive quartz; another probably from felsite, and the fourth from what possibly be a Flint Ridge Ohio source. The latter appears to be the same blue-grey material that the author recognizes from personally examining the Cresap collection (Dragoo 1963). This specimen also has a geode along the center line near the base; it is undoubtedly the same one which so impressed James McKinlay. Three points have straight stems with slightly convex bases. The fourth has a convex base with a slightly expanding stem. All are large points ranging from 86mm to 209mm in length. They are also extensively thinned, ranging from 9mm to 15mm in thickness.

Bifaces: photographs: large bifaces—figure 11; small bifaces—figure 12; attributes and measurements—figure 3.

The bifaces are very uniform in shape. All have convex lateral edges and convex bases, although two specimens have straight bases with rounded base-side juctures. The specimens generally have their greatest widths near the base. Their sizes are bimodal in length and in material: a large and non-quartz group is above 197mm and the other, made from quartz, is below 130mm. The thicknesses, however, show a continuous distribution from 9-16mm.

Scrapers: photographs: figure 13; attributes and measurements—figure 4

Two scrapers are in the collections; these are both made from white massive quartz. Both have one steeply retouched working edge; the only retouch is on the working surface. The general outlines of both specimens include a curved working edge tapering to a convex proximal end. One specimen has cortex on the top and sides of the dorsal surface. The measurements are: (1). specimen #22—length: 68mm, width: 53mm, thickness: 20mm, length of working edge: 94mm, edge height: 21mm and (2). specimen #24—length: 53mm, width: 35mm, thickness: 19mm, length of working edge: 35mm, edge height: 18mm.

Miscellaneous chipped stone: photograph—figure 13.

This specimen (#23) is shaped like a biface but has not been thinned; the specimen is thick. The cross-section is convex-triangular; the longitudinal section is chunky and irregular. Measurements are length: 62mm, width: 45mm, thickness: 20mm.

Celts: photographs—figure 14; measurements—figure 2.

Five chipped and ground celts are described in detail individually in figure 3. All have their maximum widths at the bit end and their minimum widths at the poll. The cross-sections are all plano-convex; the longitudinal sections of the bit are all asymmetrical, with the curvature in the adze shape on the distal surface. All the celts have been roughly shaped by chipping before being ground into final form, particularly on the bit end. The polls have been left unfinished and show no signs of use or manufacturing. One specimen also shows some signs of pecking. Three of the bits have signs of use - one has striations parallel to the longitudinal axis on the working edge and two are chipped after grinding on the bit, suggesting re-sharpening.

Boatstone: photograph—figure 15.

This object (#32) has been ground from stone, probably a slate. It is conical in general form and slightly oval in plan view. The bottom of the cone is curved and the interior of the area, concave. Three holes were drilled from the bottom through the cone. These were placed in a line: one at the centre of the object and one on each side. The measurements are length: 62mm, width: 51mm, thickness: 27mm, and depth of concavity: 11mm.

Blocked-end tubular pipes: photographs—figure 15; measurements—figure 5

Four blocked-end tubular pipes are in the collection (figure 10). Three are broken although most of the pieces are present; these were old breaks. Although differing in measurements, their forms are very similar. The pipes are hollow cylinders of highly polished stone, although one has a slight taper near the mouth piece. Three have separate holes drilled (or in one case drilled and carved) into the main tube to form the mouth piece. The remaining pipe does not have this separate hole but it has a tapering bowl which intersects the base to form the mouth piece. Two pipes have carbonized material adhering to the interior of bowl area. One pipe still has a small stone lodged in the mouth piece. All are made from the mottled white/gray "Ohio" fireclay, a conclusion again based on personal observation of the Ohio material.

Gorgets: photographs—figure 16

These two specimens were missing from the collections when this research was carried out, but, fortunately, have been found since; the descriptions are taken from their photographs and catalogue information. Both gorgets are made from banded slate. One specimen (#30) is complete; it is generally rectangular with two

holes drilled through; these hole are very near the narrow ends of the gorget. They were drilled through largely from one side. The surface is extensively striated, possibly indicating the final polishing was not complete at time of burial. The measurements are length: 87mm and width: 39mm.

The other specimen (#31) is broken but it is obviously reel shaped; with the minimum width: 44mm and the maximum: 59mm. The length is indeterminate.

Pottery: photographs—figure 17; illustration—figure 18; measurements—figure 6

Five fragment are included in the collection: one rim and four body sherds. Although none of these were mentioned in the letter of transmission to Mr Paton, they have been catalogued as a part of the collection and are here treated as coming from the McKinlay site. Two of the pieces fit together; all the fragments are certainly from the same vessel; the similarities in texture, surface treatment, temper, and measurements would support this. All these pieces have old breaks. All are grit tempered and the temper is quite frequent; it averages 11 pieces of grit in 10mm of vessel edge. The interiors are all rough and unsmoothed as grit frequently extends above the surface.

The one rim sherd has a design on the exterior surface (figure 18); all others are undecorated. The tool used on this one piece is 1mm wide and it left a shallow depression. The decoration is in the form a trailed triangle with the apex resting on the lip edge. The triangle is 26mm deep and 22mm wide. Parallel with the rim are three trailed lines, dividing the triangle into four spaces—7mm, 4mm, 4mm, and 4mm wide—from the apex of the triangle. These lines are 1-2mm wide. The rim, itself, is slightly everted and rounded on top with a slight roll over at the lip/body juncture.

Miscellaneous:

A small plastic box in the Museum contains fragments of a 2 ply cord (*42) which appears to have been braided into textile. There were also two incisors and one fragment of calcined bone. A fragment (*40) of animal tissue with hair still attached is also present.

Copper beads: measurements—figure 7

In the collection, there are two sizes of copper beads: a large or "ring" size and a smaller one, most of which are still strung. The large rings are just strips of copper which have been bent into a circle with a large overlap (figure 7). The small beads are mostly attached to the animal hide thongs used as cords. The cord consists of one or two pieces of material surrounded by a larger strip of the same material. The copper pieces, at regular intervals, are wrapped around the cord and crimped into place. In those cases where the beads are missing, there is a marked compression of the hide. The length of the beads ranges from 2-11mm, averaging 5.5mm, with 76 being measured. Their diameter is 7.2mm on average and ranges from 5-10mm, with 75 being measured.

There is also a third type of copper bead markedly different from the above. These are small—8mm in diameter by 5.7mm in length—round balls of copper. They may actually be small shaped nuggets of pure copper. Each of the three in the collection have a string hole through the centre, and are still strung on some unidentified material.

Comparisons

A major treatment of external relationships between the McKinlay collection and its related components in the region is far beyond the scope of this paper. The specific purpose of this brief comparison is to establish, for the McKinlay site on its own, something of a place for it in Maritimes' prehistory.

Augustine Mound

The McKinlay site is not a unique cultural expression in the Maritimes; less than kilometer across the river (whichever river) lies the Augustine Mound National Historic Site, the largest collection of Middlesex material east of Vermont. This small earthen tumulus, 11m diameter and less one metre high, contained nine burial loci and thousands of artifacts, mainly organic. These organic items have recently been worked into the Canadian Conservation Institute conservation programme, where they are presently undergoing analysis and treatment.

The nonperishable artifacts from Augustine are summarized with those from the McKinlay site in figure 9. The details of two sites are very close; they complement each other and only add to our comprehension of the range of this Miramichi burial phenomenon. To the list of Middlesex-related goodies from Augustine can be added a boatstone and copper nugget beads. However, for the purposes of this paper, the McKinlay collection is going to be largely treated on its own in drawing some relationships to the greater northeast of the United States and the southeast of Canada.

A Note on terminology

In this paper, the term preferred for these sites flung far and wide throughout eastern North America is

Middlesex Burial Tradition. First coined by William A. Ritchie (1944) for New York material, it is the most appropriate label for this related collection of sites and artifacts. The Adena Burial Tradition is much too limited in scope to encompass what is going on in this vast area of most of eastern North America; it is best kept for the localized aspect of Middlesex in the Ohio Valley and adjacent areas, associated with the Adena (cultural) Tradition. Adena Burial Tradition as a term should be used in the same sense that Michael Spence (1967) uses the Saint Lawrence Burial complex to label the Middlesex material in the upper Saint Lawrence River region.

Comparisons to the Middlesex Burial Tradition

Stemmed Points:

The large square stemmed points from McKinlay and found also at Augustine are more similar (but by no means identical) to the late Adena form—Robbins (Dragoo 1963:114)—than they are to the earlier "Adena" blades (1963:112). The size of these Miramichi points is, however, considerably larger than their Adena counterparts. They also have a squared stem shape as opposed to the rounded Ohio forms. Thomas notes more variety—five kinds—of stemmed points in the Middlesex sites of the mid-Atlantic area than in Adena (1970:65), including cognates of these square stemmed points from McKinlay.

Bifaces:

The bifaces of McKinlay are in two sizes and kinds of material. The small local quartz specimens are not found in other Middlesex sites; these illustrate Miramichi regional variation. However, there are certainly bifaces of the same size and also frequently manufactured from local material found in Middlesex sites (Thomas 1970:65-66). The large ones, of materials exotic to the

Maritimes, are also common; similar ones can be found in the Sillery Middlesex site, Quebec City, (Norman Clermont, personal communication) and Mason site, Maine (Moorehead 1922).

Blocked-end Tubular Pipes:

These four pipes from the McKinlay site are made from Ohio fireclay, fashioned in the same form as those from Ohio Adena sites, and one, at least, has a small stone still blocking its mouth piece. As Thomas (1970:67) says, these blocked-end tubular pipes are the sina qua non of Middlesex/Adena; the most popular artifact found to link these sites related to the Middlesex Burial Tradition. The real implications of his remarks have not been adequately dealt with in assessing the underlying rationale of the cultural binding involved in these burial sites.

Gorgets:

One of the gorgets from the McKinlay site would be classed as a reel shaped; the other is more difficult to describe. The holes are placed very near the ends; it could probably be classed as elliptical or rectangular (Dragoo 1963:183). Gorgets are certainly common in Middlesex sites and Dragoo suggests that the reel shaped gorgets are generally late in Adena (1963:208).

Boatstone:

These artifacts are not very popular items but they do occur in Middlesex/Adena sites (Dragoo 1963:78-79, Thomas 1971:68). Their forms are, for the most part, quite different from the specimen; they are long narrow objects, occasionally with keels. The McKinlay boatstone is more of a coracle than a boat but it does have the drilled holes for attachment. In some ways it is more similar to the hematite cones rather than the boatstones. The form

is found on Adena sites, however; the boatstone from the Mound at Natrium, West Virginia, is close to the McKinlay specimen in that it too is a "hollowed cup" with three drilled holes (although one on this specimen is off center and there is a groove between the two other holes) (Soleki 1952:357-358, plate 25i, j).

Large Scrapers:

These large scrapers are common in Late Archaic-early Ceramic Period contexts (Davis 1978:29-32), although there is as yet no firm consistency to these findings (Borstel 1982:40). They are present in the Augustine burial pits and in the bottom levels of the Oxbow (Allen 1980). Scrapers are also placed in Middlesex/Adena burial contexts (Dragoo 1963:117).

Celts:

The chipped and ground axes are common in Maritime contexts during this time period and they certainly are the same style as those from in the Augustine burials. They are not, however, the style of blade common on other Middlesex/Adena sites: Boucher has pecked and ground forms (Louise Basa, personal communication); Cresap has a similar style (Dragoo 1963: 79-81). But they are commonly included in the burial/feature context; an integral part of the burial pattern. The closest Adena sites come to a chipped and ground adze is one made from a re-worked blade mid-section, found at the Natrium (Solecki 1952:358).

Copper Beads:

Copper beads are most ubiquitous in Middlesex/Adena and many other burial patterns in the East. The Augustine, McKinlay, and Sillery (Norman Clermont, pers.com.) copper beads are made in the same multiple cord, wrapped copper strip method. Copper beads,

particularly rolled ones, are frequently discovered on other Middlesex/Adena sites (Thomas 1970:65, Dragoo 1963:122-123).

Pottery:

An examination of Adena-Hopewell ceramics and burials reveals some interesting details about the McKinlay pot. "The Adena people, with very few possible exceptions did not place pottery vessels with their dead." (Griffin 1974:225). There are only eight pottery sherds from the Cresap Mound and none are associated with the burials or features (Dragoo 1963:127). The only other site which has a burial vessel, a part from one in the central part of Augustine, in the northern Middlesex distribution is the Boucher site in northern Vermont (Louise Basa, personal communication). The Boucher pot, interestingly enough, is very similar to Vinette I—conical shape, cord malleated surface—but it has a trailed or incised decoration below the rim. The ware, itself, is not at all like the McKinlay vessel.

The two vessels, so far apart in distance and in ceramic ware, are very close in the exterior surface decoration. Both have similar triangles flowing from the lip edges with interiors of this geometric form sectioned into four spaces. In Vermont, the spaces are more irregular than those of the McKinlay pot (see figure 18, 19). In addition, the Boucher vessel has adjoining elements on either side with the triangle forming a part of a larger design. It is also interesting that the fragments from the two sites have the triangle designs as a central part of these rim sherds.

The Augustine vessel is also decorated but decorated with a single row of lenticular impressions. The ceramic ware is, however, the same as McKinlay; it is also the same as one vessel from near the bottom levels of the Oxbow site. These three sites in the Red Bank/Sunny

Corner locality all share in this ceramic tradition (Allen 1980b), which seems to be a local phenomenon.

The Miramichi vessels certainly are not directly Adena related. The predominant pottery of Adena is Fayette Thick and, later in the sequence, Adena Plain. Type descriptions are offered for the local Upper Ohio variants (Mayer-Oakes 1955:184-191) . The equivalent of Fayette Thick—Half-Moon Cordmarked—has a cord malleated surface finished with a flat (or more rarely, conical) bottom. The basic shape is straight sided with an elongated globular body. It is most similar to Vinette I, which has only recently been found at one site (Mud Lake Stream, Deal 1985) in the New Brunswick. Vinette I rarely has any surface decoration.

The Adena Plain also has flat or rounded base, thickened rim strip, flaring rim, and small rim nodes (Webb and Hagg 1940:75-79, Griffin 1974:224). It is plain surfaced, for the most part. There is the occasional piece of incised decoration, but this treatment ". . .is not as an important factor in Adena culture as the plain or even cord marked surface treatment (Griffin 1974:224).". The incised pottery has been named Montgomery Incised (Web and Hagg 1941: 263-267) and is quite unlike the Boucher and McKinlay vessels; the design is a series of nested diamonds. The Miramichi pots are largely plain, but the shapes are very different from the Ohio material, none the less, with everted rims and no signs of the complex ceramic shapes of Adena Plain. The Miramichi vessel shape is much more similar to the early Middle Woodland ceramic tradition as found, contemporaneously, on the Oxbow site (Allen 1980) than to the Ohio Adena.

In other words, the decorative motif of trailed sectioned triangles seems to be cross cutting local ceramic industries. Trailing does occur as a decorative technique in the Maritime Middle Woodland Ceramic Tradition, but usually in more complicated motifs. The presence of

pottery as burial inclusions seems to be a north-eastern habit unrelated to the main Adena connection. The relationships of these pots will have to be found elsewhere in this region and are beyond the subject of this inquiry.

Discussion

The McKinlay site is certainly a part of the Middlesex Burial Tradition; a simple listing of shared artifact categories demonstrates the relationship. The McKinlay has all the requisite classes of artifacts. With the exception of some local materials used, the stemmed points, bifaces, gorgets, boatstone, blocked-end tubular pipes, celts, scrapers, copper beads, and even the pottery vessel are an integral part of the pattern of Middlesex.

It is interesting to establish a concentration of these sites in the Red Bank/Sunny Corner locality on the Miramichi River. While not exactly a plethora, two sites found together in the vast area of the Maritimes are going to be very instructive about the nature of the contacts. It is interesting to note that there is also a number of sites in the northern Vermont area (Thomas 1970) around the Boucher site—Swanton site (Perkins 1874) and two others (Willoughby 1935)—as there is on the Chesapeak Bay in Delaware and Maryland (Thomas 1970). Perhaps there is a pattern of local concentrations or focuses to Middlesex participation in different parts of the East.

It is also interesting to see the presence of pottery as funeral furniture in three sites along the northeastern side of the Middlesex distribution. The particular pottery designs shared between these sites adds to this regional cross tie as well. However, the sites are not identical by any means. Boucher has stemmed points much like the "Adena Stemmed", as opposed to the square stemmed of McKinlay. Strong contacts along the St. Lawrence River and Gulf are undoubtedly indicated.

It would seem that Middlesex, from this "far eastern" perspective, is composed of a system that requires certain specific categories of artifacts be included in the realization of this ritual at the grave side: stemmed points, bifaces, gorgets, copper beads, celts, and blocked-end tubular pipes, for example. A few others seem to be local or regional options—such as pottery. Furthermore, not all the "necessary" inclusions have to be made the same way. For example, most Middlesex adze blades are pecked and polished, whereas Maritime peoples preferred chipped and ground forms, but adze blades are included none the less. The same seems to true for copper beads and even bifaces and stemmed points. Certainly blocked-end tubular pipes do seem to be *sina qua non* of Middlesex ritual as Thomas noted and they are predominantly of Ohio/mid-Western materials, although there are exceptions, like the sandstone tubes from the Mason cemetery in Maine (Moorehead 1922). It follows from this that one cannot deny the primacy of Ohio in this cult, but it is considerably more complex than we have been able to grasp as yet.

Conclusions

The McKinlay collection comes from a site, whose location is only generally known to be in the Red Bank/Sunny corner locality, Northumberland County, New Brunswick. The nature of the collection reveals a close similarity to the Augustine Mound discoveries. Both share a very close relationship; so close as to suggest that at least a contemporaneity and a firm local pattern to the extra-regional relationships that the peoples of Miramichi were indulging themselves in during the third millennia before present. These ties of ritual and material can be traced from the Miramichi to other parts of eastern North America through the Middlesex Burial Tradition. While primary ties are to the Ohio valley Adena Burial Tradition, signs of regionalism and complex interactions cannot be ignored completely.

Appendix A Sources of Information on the McKinlay Collection:

1). Letter from James McKinlay to G.Paton, 19 March 1908.

After spending some weeks in Scotland since my last visit to you—I have again reached my Canadian home—and as arranged I am sending by Parcel Post today—and were found by me when digging a foundation for a house at Red Bank—NW Miramichi, New Brunswick—Canada—near a Reservation of the "MicMac" tribe of Indians

Those relics were found buried with the remains of two Indian Chiefs—which were almost completely dissolved—That had been wrapped in Birch Bark and buried about two feet deep in the sand on a bank overlooking the river—From the fact that no remains or evidence of iron was to be seen and the copper beads are of native ore and the remains almost completely disintegrated—I assume they are very old—prior to the appearance of Europeans in America at least—The native copper in all probability being brought from the Lake Superior District. The Wampum Belts had evidently been very fine but time has destroyed all that was perishable and in two small boxes I send some remains—yes—I think even pieces of skull [ ]—With a glass you can see the hair —plaited beautifully - corroded copper beads strung on the tendons of animals—and pieces of birch bark in which they were buried—There is one Spear Head with crystals in it which must have been a much valued treasure and must have required great skill to make from the flint and preserve the crystals—in their central position—

I am also forwarding as follows

5 large Spear Heads

4 Tubes for Wampum Belts - bored

5 Ornaments for " "
5 Tomahawks
30 Arrow and Spear Heads
Stone implements [ ]
2 " " left with you

54

I trust you may be able to place those things with the right man—and I will be pleased to hear from you that you are able in this age to turn stone into gold—Very few remains of the Stone Age in Canada are to be found in Britain—not even in the British Museum

I will await your acknowledgment and reply and meanwhile I remain

Yours respectfully
James M^{c}Kinlay

P.O.Box 626
Sidney. Nova Scotia
19th March 1908
(from a letter accompanying the collection, Museum of Mankind Eth. Doc. 1203).

2). Description of finds from Wallis and Wallis (1955:259)

About a mile above Red Bank, on a rise on the east side of Southwest River, James McKinley, later a resident of North Sidney, C.B., while digging the foundation for a house, uncovered a grave which contained two skeletons in sitting posture (supposed by him, to be man and wife). The skulls were no more than two and a half below the surface, in light, sandy soil. They were encased in a wrapping of birch bark which fell to pieces when touched . In the ground were two stone axes, two stone knives, and six arrowheads. No pigment was found in either of these graves.

Appendix B Key to Attribute Descriptions

cx	convex
ex	expanding
na	narrow angled
st	straight
bx	biconvex
bp	biplano
lat	lateral
nr	narrow rounded
rd	rounded
pt	pointed
q	massive white quartz
cx-st	convex-straight
c-x	concave-convex
px	plano-convex
[ ]	broken specimen

measurements in mm.

Figure 1: Map of Red Bank/Sunny Corner Locality

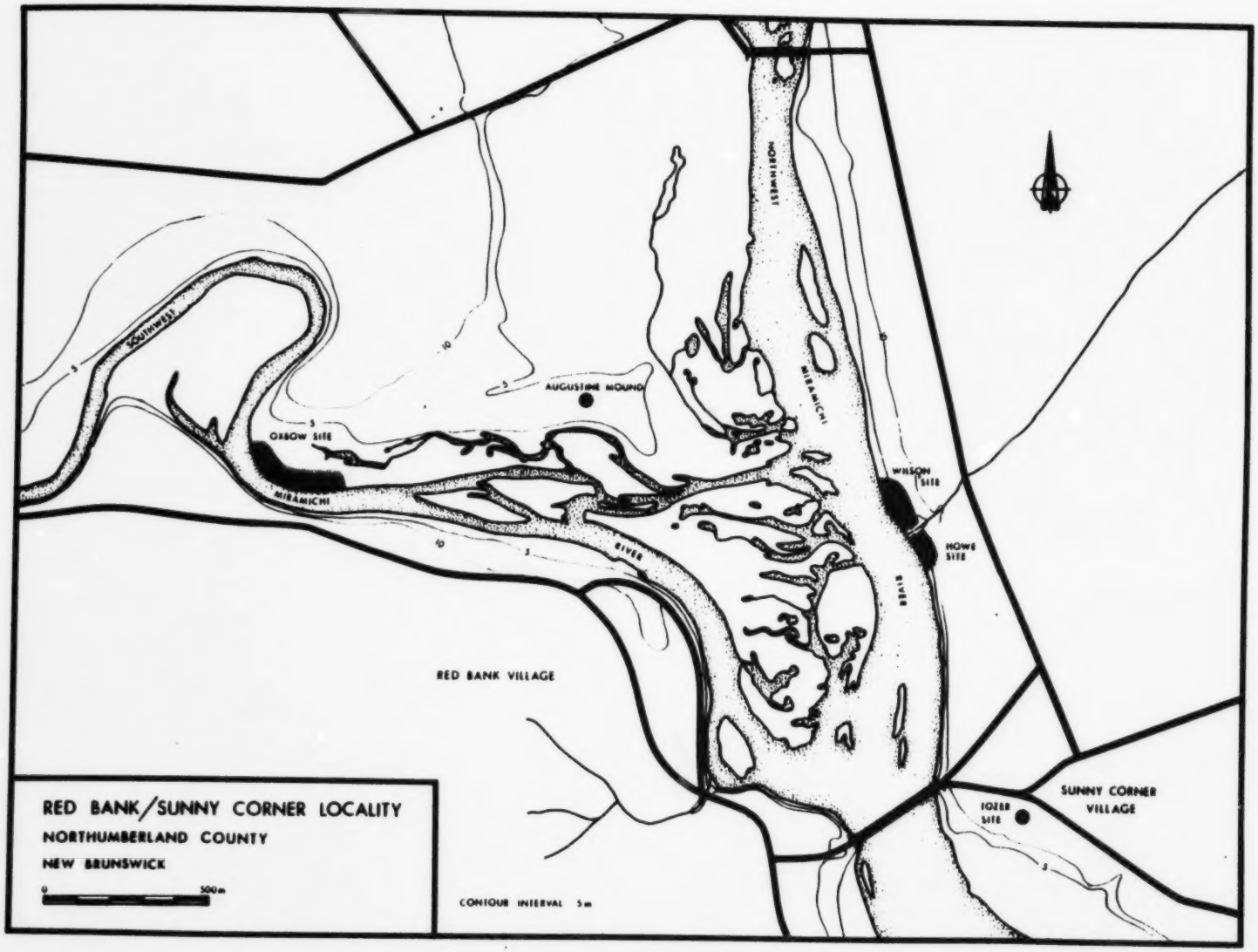
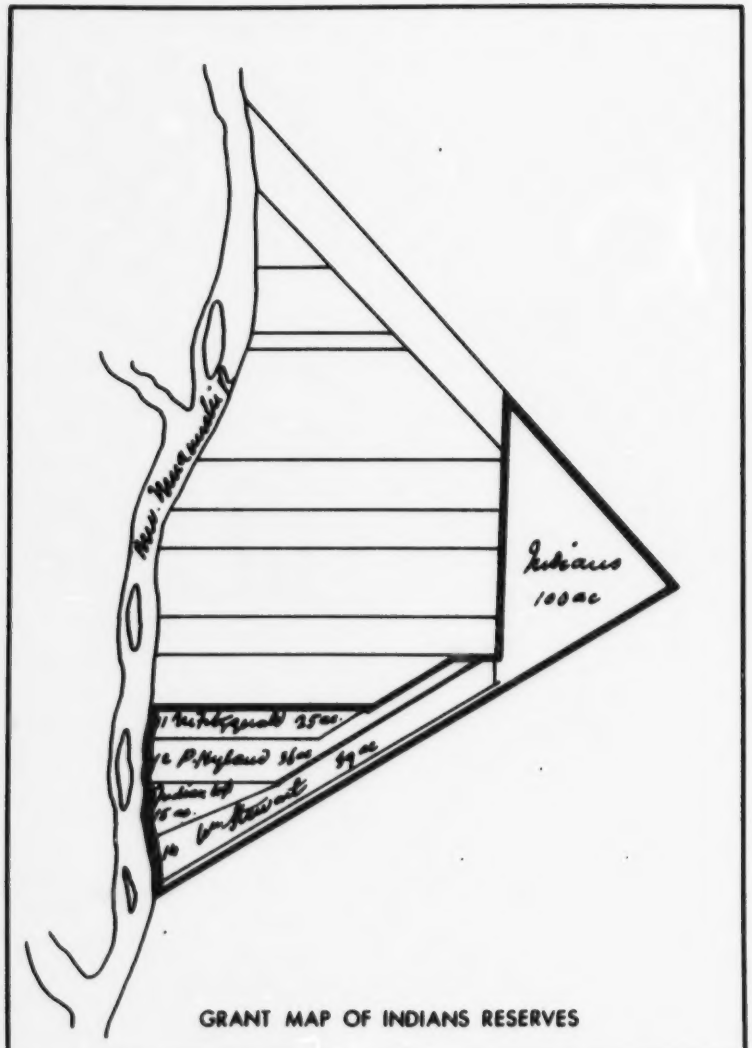
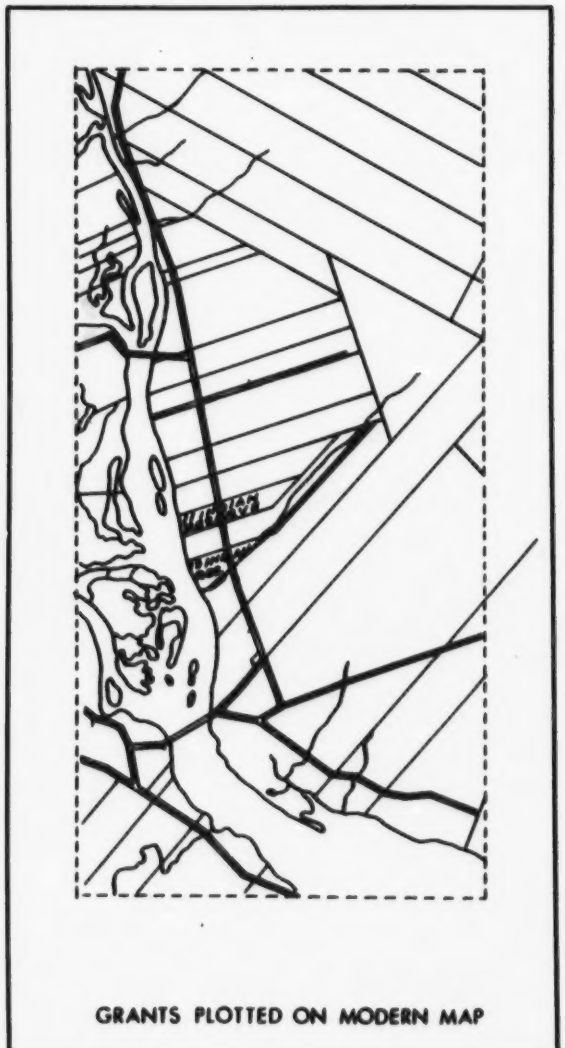

SOUTHWEST
AUGUSTINE MOUND
OXBOW SITE
MIRAMICHI
RIVER
RED BANK VILLAGE
NORTHWEST
MIRAMICHI
RIVER
WILSON SITE
HOWE SITE
SUNNY CORNER VILLAGE
FOZER SITE
RED BANK/SUNNY CORNER LOCALITY
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
NEW BRUNSWICK
0
500m
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5m

Figure 2: Maps Showing Location of Lot 13 as Granted and as Today



GRANT MAP OF INDIANS RESERVES



GRANTS PLOTTED ON MODERN MAP

	Specimen Number			
Attributes	5	6	7	8
Blade shape	cx	cx	cx	-
Stem form	ex	st	st	st
Base form	cx	cx	c/	:x
Shoulder form	na	na	na	nr
Barb form	-	st	-	st
Cross section	bx	bx	bp	bx
Longitudinal	bx	bx	bx	-
Stem grinding	lat	--	lat	lat
Measurements				
Length	209	119	85	[85]
Width	70	43	51	[60]
Thickness	11	10	9	15
Material	?	?	q	q

Figure 3: Stemmed Point Attributes

	Specimen Number				
Attributes	25	26	27	28	29
Bit width	47	30	38	52	32
Poll width	34	14	24	32	35
Length	118	81	111	124	114
Width	47	30	38	52	32
Thickness	16	12	25	21	17

Figure 4: Celt Measurements

	Specimen Number								
Attributes	1	2	3	4	9	10	11	12	13
Blade shape	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx
Tip shape	rd	rd	pt	rd	rd	rd	rd	rd	rd
Base form	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx
Cross section	bx	bx	bx	bx	bx	bx	bx	bx	bx
Longitudinal	bp	bp	bp	bp	bx	bx	bx	bx	c-x
Measurements									
Length	234	202	203	197	112	93	91	84	80
Width	90	78	69	67	57	45	47	46	49
Thickness	16	14	13	14	13	10	11	11	10
Material	?	?	?	?	q	q	q	q	q

	Specimen Number							
Attributes	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Blade shape	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx	cx
Tip shape	pt	pt	rd	-	pt	rd	pt	-
Base form	cx-st	cx	cx	cx	cx-st	cx	cx	-
Cross section	bx	bx	px	px	bx	bx	bx	bp
Longitudinal	bx	bx	px	bx	bx	bx	bx	bx
Measurements								
Length	79	83	71	68	61	67	61	[53]
Width	47	42	39	36	42	40	23	[26]
Thickness	12	11	8	9	-	11	9	[10]
Material	q	q	q	q	q	q	q	q

Figure 5: Biface Attributes and Measurements

	Specimen			
Attributes	33	34	35	36
Length	163	[151]	159	48
diameter at Mouth	22	25	26	27
Mouth	17	25	26	26
Lip	30	-	28	28
Lip @ right angles	29	-	29	28
Mid-section	27	28[at break]	28	28
Mid-section @ right angles	26	29[at break]	29	28
Diameter mouth piece hole	11	14	13	12
Bowl wall thickness	4	3-7	4-5	4-6
Lip form	flaring	-	straight	straight
Interior carbonized	-	x	x	-

Figure 6: Blocked-end Tubular Pipe Measurements

	Specimen Number			
Attributes	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.4
Length	45	33	45	45
Width	33	30	34	40
Thickness	8-10	7-9	7-9	5-6
Grit temper [largest piece]	3	3	3	3

Figure 7: Pottery Sherd Measurements

Attributes	Number meaured	Range	Average
Length			
maximum	24	9-17	12.4
minimum	15	7-12	8.9
Diameter	27	11-12	14.8
Diameter @ right Angle	23	9-21	13.8
Thickness	27	1-3	1.4
Length of overlap	22	3-17	8

Meaurements taken at:

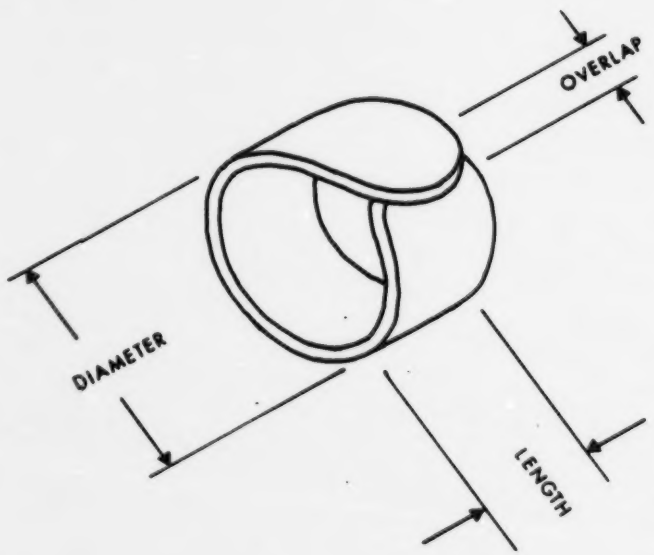


Figure 8: Measurements of Large Copper Beads.

McKinlay's Letter (1908)	Wallis and Wallis (c.1911)	Museum of Mankind (1909)
6 large spearheads	2 stone axes	4 stemmed points
4 tubes	2 stone knives	18 bifaces
5 ornaments	6 arrowheads	2 scrapers
5 tomahawks		5 celts
32 arrow/spearheads		1 boatstone
copper beads		2 gorgets
bone/hair		4 blocked-end tubular pipes
		5 pottery sherds
		numerous copper beads
		1 miscellaneous chipped frag
		pieces of textile/animal hair

Figure 9: Artifact Lists for McKinlay Site

Type	McKinlay	Augustine
Stemmed point	4	27
biface	18	53
scraper	2	8
blocked-end pipe	4	4
gorget	2	4
boatstone	1	0
celt	5	6
hammerstone	0	3
abrasive	0	6
natural stone	0	2
ceramic vessel	1	1
copper bead-small	x	x
copper bead-large	x	x
copper bead-nugget	x	-
cooper bead-conical	-	x
red ochre	-	x

Figure 10: Nonperishable Artifacts for McKinlay and Augustine Site.

Figure 11: Stemmed Points Photographs
(left to right) Catalogue #5, 6, 7, 8

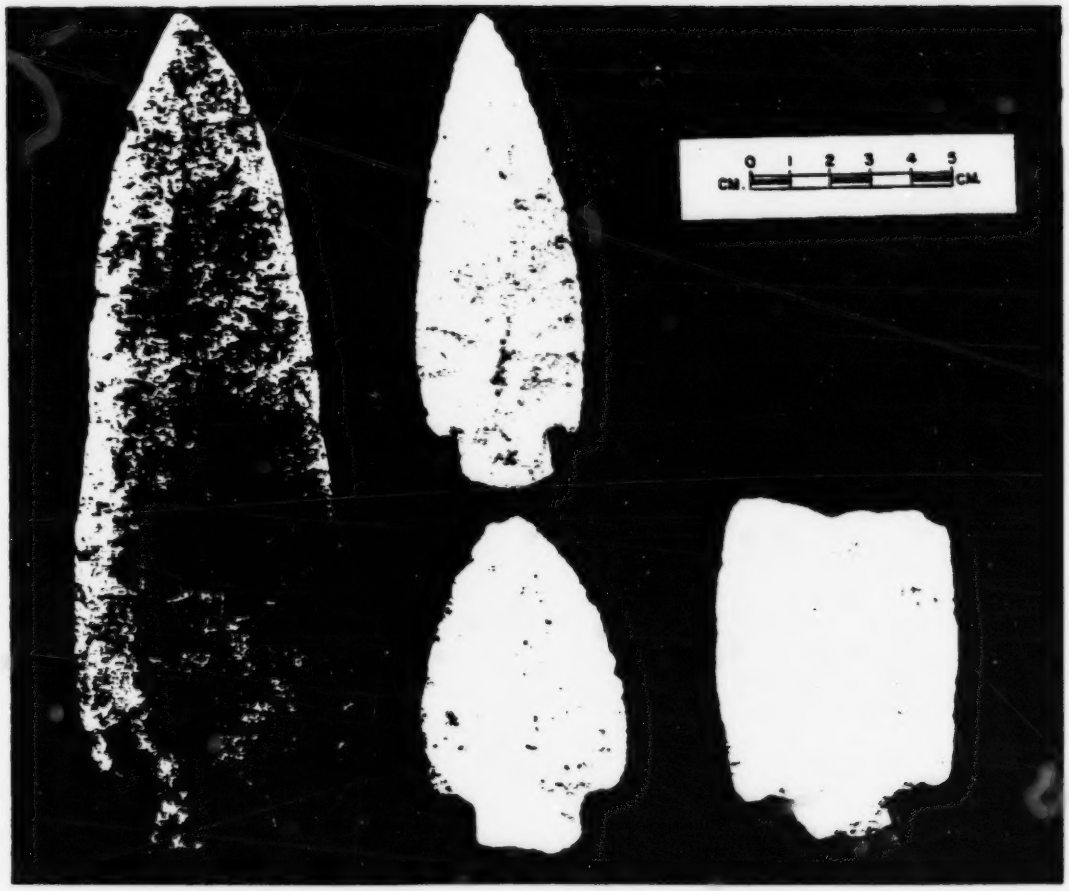

0 1 2 3 4 5
CM.
CM.

Figure 12: Large Biface Photographs
(left to right) Catalogue #1, 3, 2, 4

Figure 13: Small Biface Photographs
(left to right)
top row—Catalogue # 9, 10, 11, 15, 12, 14
bottom row—Catalogue #13, 16, 19, 18, 17, 21, 20

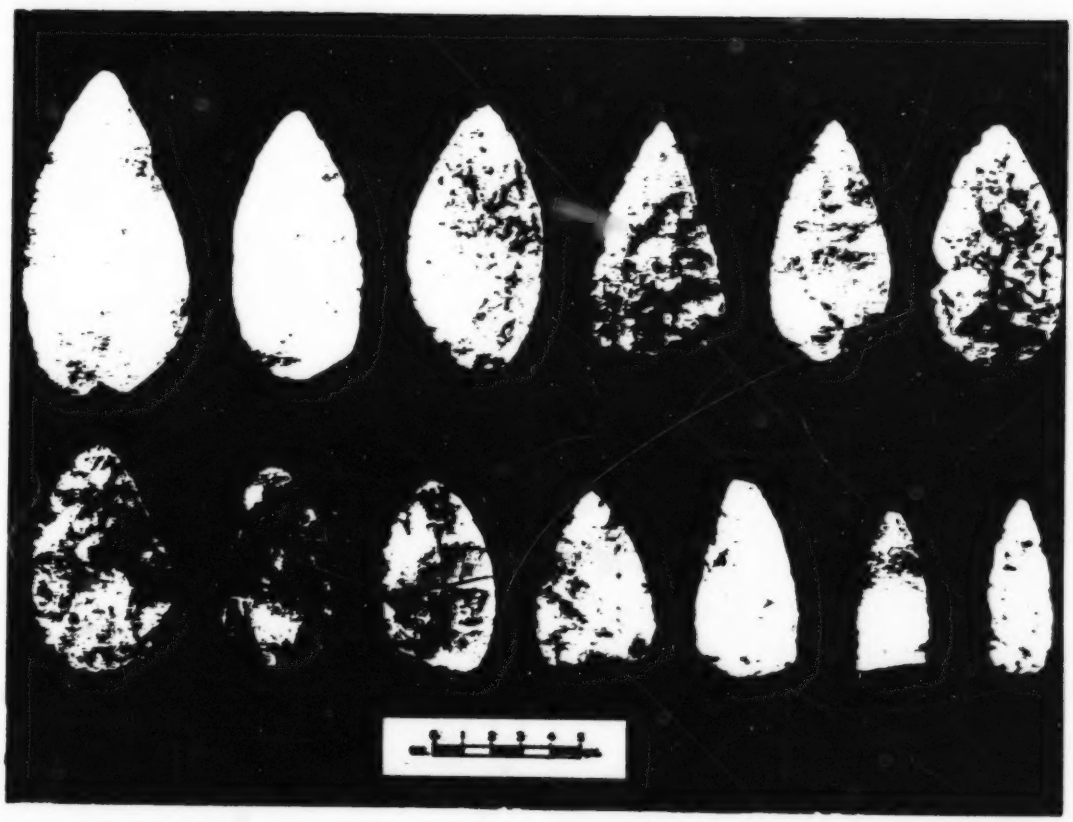


Figure 14: Scraper and Miscellaneous Artifact Photographs (left to right) Catalogue #22, 24, 23

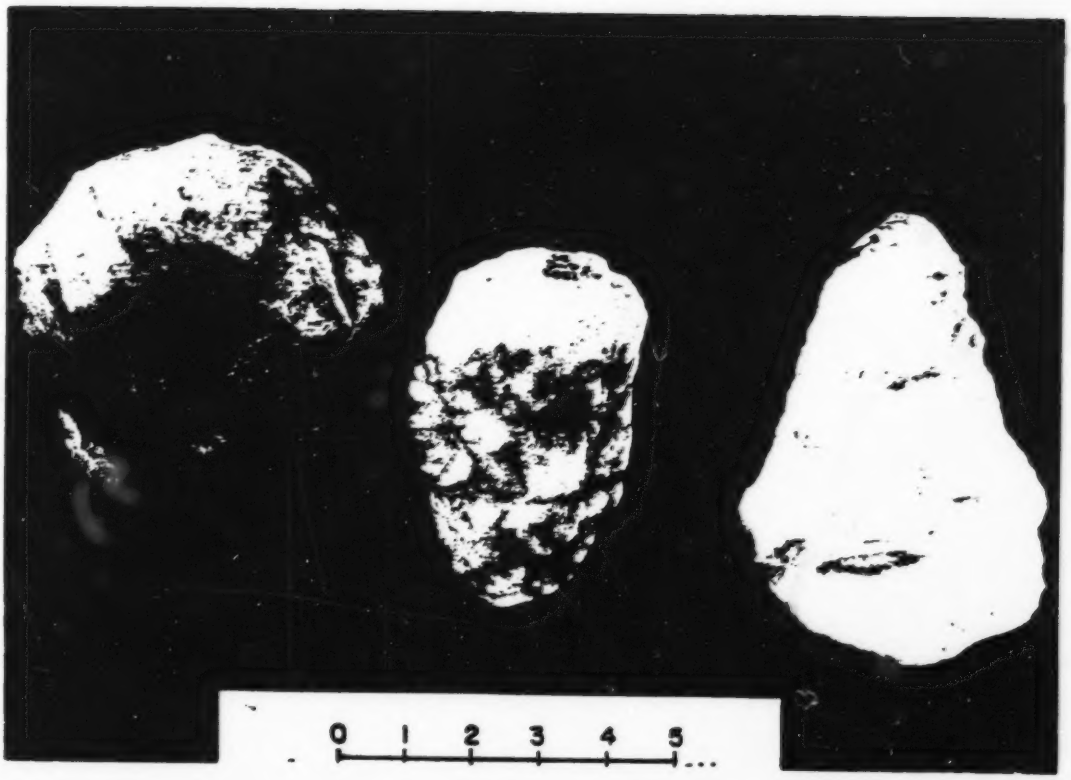

0 1 2 3 4 5

Figure 15: Celt Photographs
(left to right) Catalogue # 28, 25, 27, 29, 26

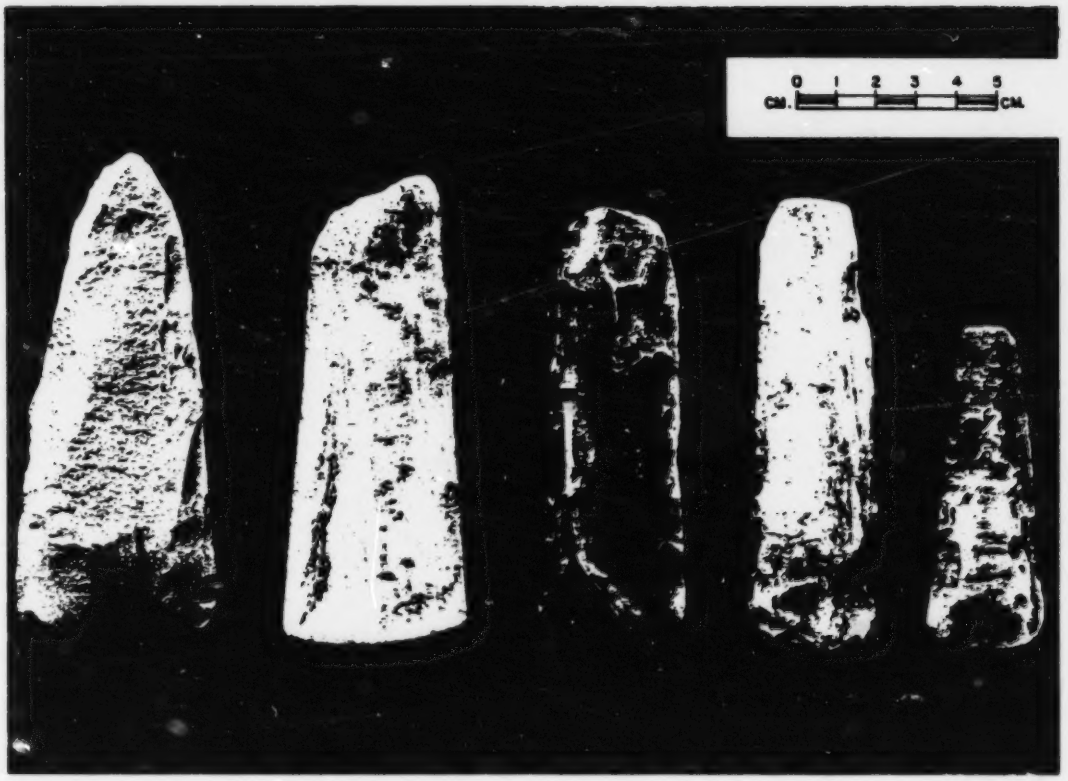

0 1 2 3 4 5
CM.
CM.

Figure 16: Boatstone and Block-end tubular Pipe Photographs (left to right) Catalogue #33, 35, 34, 36, 42

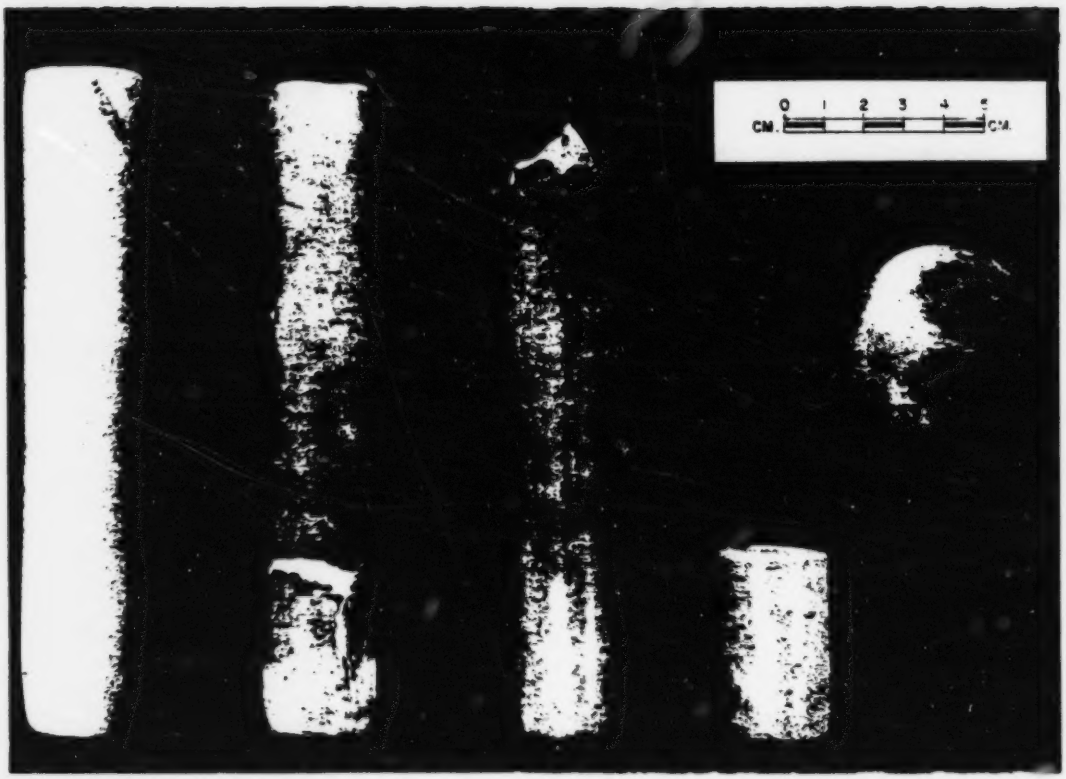

0 1 2 3 4 5
CM.
CM.

Figure 17: Gorget Photographs
(top to bottom) Catalogue #31, 30

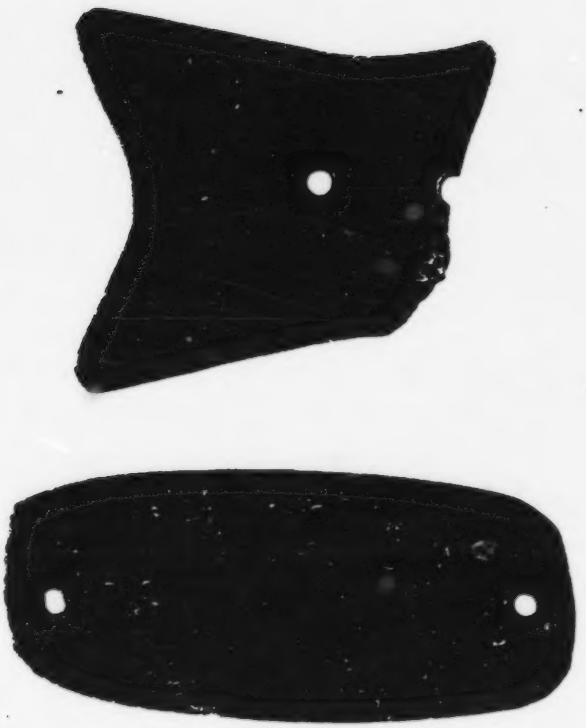
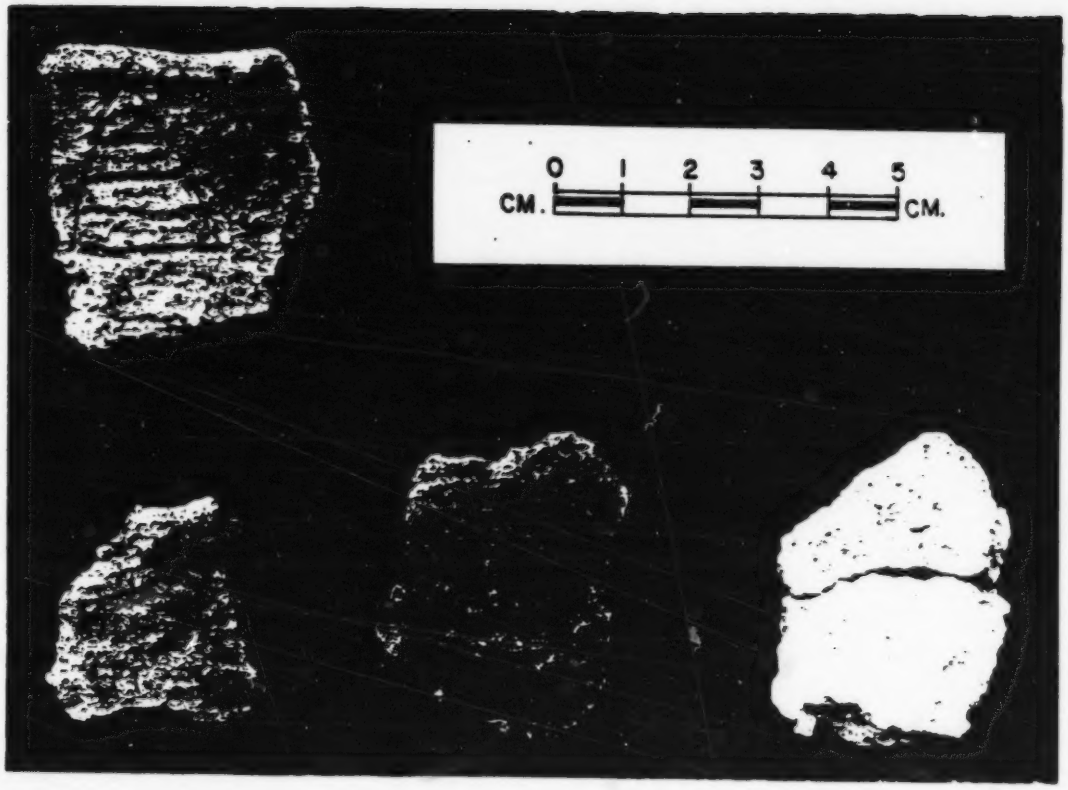

1 2 3 4 5

Figure 18: Pottery Photographs
Catalogue # 39


0 1 2 3 4 5
CM.
CM.

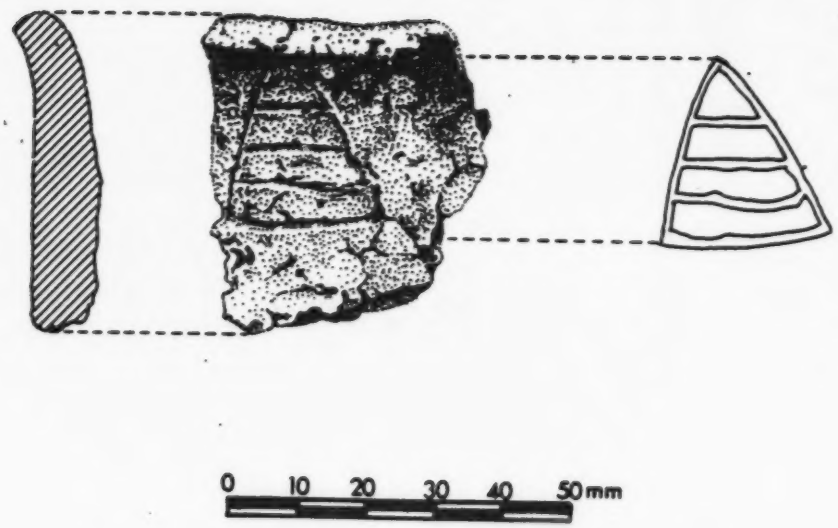


Figure 19: Illustration of the Decorated Rim Sherd (Catalogue #39)

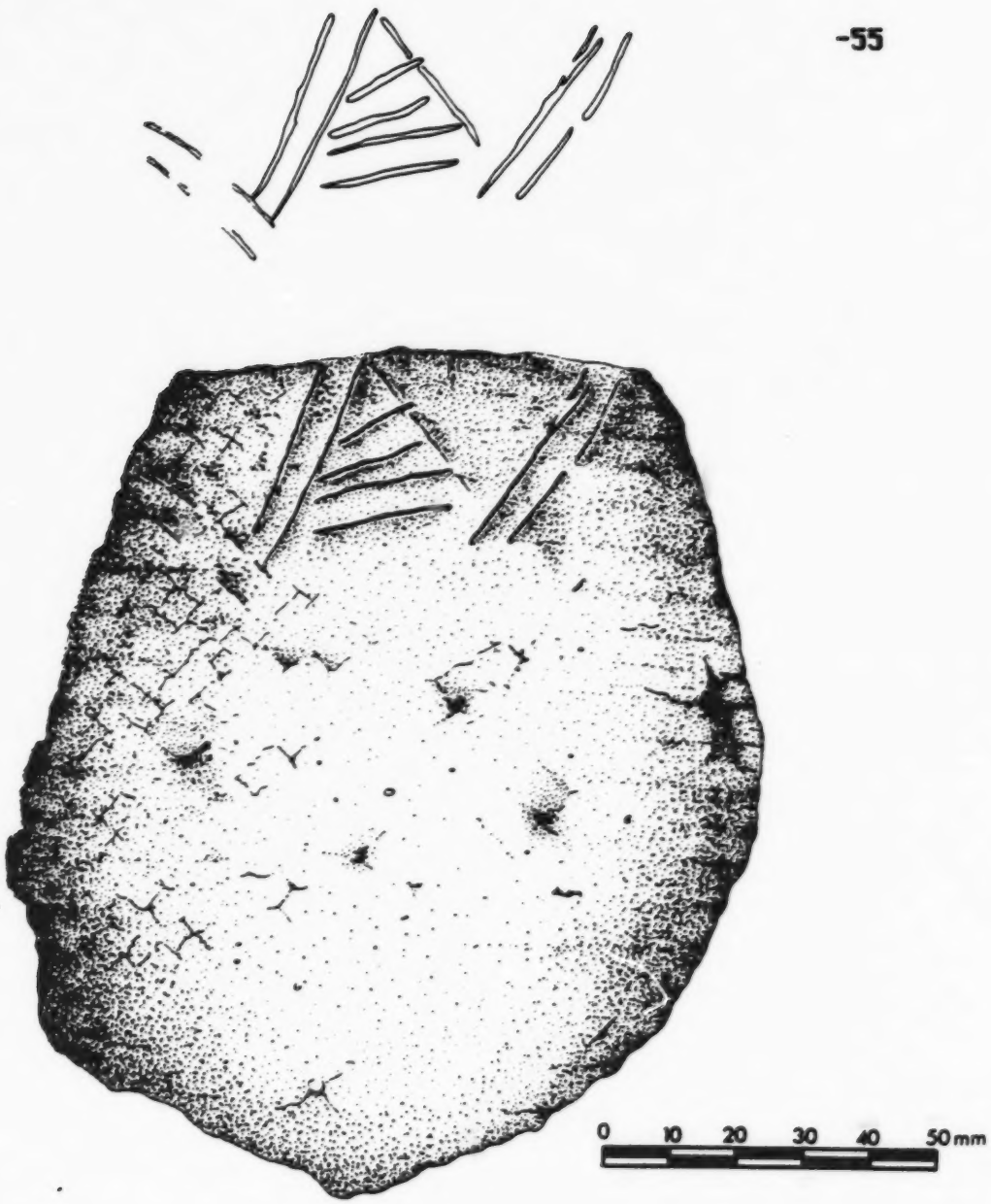


Figure 20: Illustration of a Decorated Vinette I Rim Sherd, Boucher site, Vermont.

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